27. Rajasthan	60000	60000
28. Sikkim	0	0
29. Tamil Nadu	160000	160000
30. Tripura	0	0
31. Uttar Pradesh	630000	10630000
32. West Bengal	80000	80000

लम्बित श्रम विवाद

1624.**श्रीमती सरोज दुबे**: क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में श्रम न्यायालयों और उच्च न्यायालयों में श्रम संबंधी विवाद के कितने मामले लंबित पड़े हैं,

(ख) लंबित मामलों के तुरंत निपटान हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं,

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में पीठासीन न्यायाधीशों के अनेक पद रिक्त पड़े हैं,

(घ) यदि हां,तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार इन रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती हैं,और

(ड़) यदि नहीं,तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

श्रम मंत्री (**डा.सत्यनारायण जटिया**): (क) से (ड़) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

proposal to amend Labour Laws

1625. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to amend Trade Union Act, 1926 Minimum Wages Act, 1936, Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and Contract Labour (Regulations and Abolition) Act, 1970;

(b) if so, the detials thereof;

(c) whether these Acts are proposed to be amended in the ensuing Winter Session of Parliament; and

(d) if answer to Part (a) above, be in the negative, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (d) Review of Labour laws is a continuous process and amendments of the existing legislation and enactment of new legislation is undertaken depending upon the requirements. The amendment Bills of the Trade Union Act, 1926, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and the Contract Labour (Regulation and abolition) Act, 1970 arc not likely to be introduced during the current winter Session of the Parliament because of administrative reasons. However, the amendement proposed are expected to make these laws more effective for protecting the interests of both labour and industry.

Child Labour in India

1626. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether half of world's working children are in India;

(b) if so, the reasons for exploitation of child labour in India; and

(c) the measures taken to check the contributing factors like poverty, education etc. which put children to work long hours in shops and hazardous industries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Child labour is a socio-economic problem. Government has initiated a massive multi pronged strategy to address the problem. A national policy on Child Labour was announced by the Government in 1987 which envisages strict enforcement of child labour related

laws, convergence of services for the benefit of parents of child labour in order to improve their economic conditions and launching of projects in areas of high concentration of child labour. So far, 76 child labour projects have been sanctioned in the child labour endemic States for coverage of 1.5 lakh children. A major activity undertake under the project is the establishement of special schools to provide non-formal education, vocational training, nutrition, health care and stipend of Rs. 100/- per child per month to compensate the loss of earning. Parents of child labour in project areas are expected to be covered on priority, under the existing poverty alleviation and employment, generation schemes with a view to raising their-economic status so that they are able to send their children to school instead of work.

Mcdical facilities in E.S.I.C. Dispensaries

1627. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the number of insurance medical officers in E.S.I.C. has declined from 3160 to 3076 during the period from 1995 to 1996 but the number of insured persons covered by E.S.I.C. doctors has increased from 2127 to 2374 during that period which had adversely affected the medical facilities in E.S.I.C. Dispensary; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps Government have taken and the position at present both of medical officers and insured persons?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) and (b) During 1994-95 and 1995-96 there were 11,757 and 11,915 doctors including Insurance Medical Practioners (IMPs) respectively under the ESI Scheme. As on 31.3.98 there were 6142 IMOs, 2703 Specialists and 2885 IMPs sanctioned for providing medical care to 90.95 lakh insured persons. Necessary arrangements have been made by the ESIC and the State Governments for providing adequate medical facilities to all the insured persons covered under the ESI Scheme.

बिहार के घटवार और पैड़घा को अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में शामिल किया जाना

1628.**श्री जर्नादन यादव**: क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बिहार सरकारके घटवार,पैड़घा के अधिकतर पिछड़े वर्गो को अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल करने से संबंधित कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है;और

(ख) यदि हां,तो उक्त जातियों को अनुसूचिज जाति की सुविधां कब तक प्रदान की जाएंगी ?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मेनमा गांधी): (क) और (ख)यह मामला बिहार सरकार के साथ उठाया गया है जिनसे उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा हैं ।

Voluntary Organisations in Himachal Pradesh

1629. SHRI ANIL SHARMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary organisation based in Himachal Pradesh receiving grants from Government;

(b) the progress made by these NGOs;

(c) whether steps are being taken to encourage greater involvement of NGOs in Himachal Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Two voluntary organisations in Himachal Pradesh are getting grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Social Justice and Employment. One is running an Education cum-Training Centre for adult, deaf, dumb and blind, and also a school for deaf, dumb, blind and physically